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The female receptacle or capitulum of both genera has a long peduncle, which springs from the end of the costa, being a continuation of the frond, of which the cavernous stratum is left behind (which in *Marchantia*, for instance, is carried up to and may be found in transverse sections of the peduncle on its antical side); in *Duvalia* this peduncle has but one furrow, in *Cryptomitrium* two; the female receptacles are very different and justify the separation of *Cryptomitrium* from *Duvalia*, being disciform in the former and almost spherical in the latter; the rays of the receptacle in *Duvalia* are incurved and on the postical side united into a fleshy annulus, which surrounds the end of the peduncle in form of a short vagina, while in *Cryptomitrium* they are stretched out and united into an uninterrupted plane and fleshy disk; in both genera, however, the involucre spring from the postical side of the substance *between* the rays, contrary to other genera, (*Grimaldia*, *Clevea*. and others) in which the rays themselves are developed into involucre.

There are no perianths and the capsules of both genera open with an operculum. Spores and elaters do not show any material differences.

There could be traced numerous other affinities and distinctions with regard to other Marchantiaceæ; but this would exceed the scope of this article and would involve me in a great many morphological and anatomical details, which I leave to the study of those who read German and are, therefore, able to understand Leitgeb's "Untersuchungen über die Lebermoose," the only scientific work on the development and anatomy of these plants which is very exhaustive, though our plant was not known to its author.—F. STEPHANI, *Leipzig*.

Pyrus Ioensis.—Professor A. S. Hitchcock tells me that at St. Louis *Pyrus Ioensis* (see American Garden, XII. 469, Aug. 1891,) is clearly distinct from *P. coronaria*. Among other differences, *P. Ioensis* holds its fruit longer than the other. He gives me the following note of its fruit: "Fruit about 25 mm. high and 30 mm. in diameter. Peduncle 30 mm. long, with two scars. Apple sunken at each end, where it is pubescent; color green or slightly yellowish. Lenticels rather prominent and numerous. Fruit falling October 26th."—L. H. BAILEY, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

EDITORIAL.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BOTANISTS is an exceedingly valuable thing, provided it is really what the name implies. If, however, the real botanists, whom we would delight to honor, stay at home, and we